Date=15/07/2020
Lecture By=Shubham Joshi
Notes By=Upadhyay Hemanshu
Subject ⇒Revision Of Previous lectures

IN PREVIOUS LECTURE **(QUICK RECAP)** **Date-14/07/2020**	In today's Lecture (Overview)
⇒ Tuples In Python **-What Is mutable** **-What is immutable** **⇒ Set In Python** **⇒ Maps In Python** **⇒ Anagrams In Python** **⇒ Questions For Self Practice**	Revision Of Previous lectures For Python

Data Structures

Int
-You can use an integer represent numeric data, and more specifically, whole numbers from negative infinity to infinity, like 4, 5, or -1.

Str
-Strings are collections of alphabets, words or other characters. In Python, you can create strings by enclosing a sequence of characters within a pair of single or double quotes. For example: 'cake', "cookie", etc.

Float
-"Float" stands for 'floating point number'. You can use it for rational numbers, usually ending with a decimal figure, such as 1.11 or 3.14.

Boolean
-This built-in data type that can take up the values: True and False, which often makes them interchangeable with the integers 1 and 0.

Tuples

-**Tuples**. A **tuple** is a collection of objects which ordered and immutable.

Dict

-A dictionary is a collection which is unordered, changeable and indexed. In Python dictionaries are written with curly brackets, and they have keys and values.

Set

-**Sets in Python**. A **Set** is an unordered collection data type that is iterable, mutable and has no duplicate elements.

Lists

-Lists in Python are used to store collection of heterogeneous items. These are mutable, which means that you can change their content without changing their identity.

Functions

Print

-The print() function prints the specified message to the screen, or other standard **output** device. The message can be a **string**, or any other object,

If,else,elif

-**Python IF**...ELIF...**ELSE** Statements. ... An **else** statement contains the block of code that executes **if** the conditional expression in the **if** statement resolves to 0 or a FALSE value. The **else** statement is an optional statement and there could be at most only one **else** statement following **if**.

-Python supports the usual logical conditions from mathematics:

- Equals: $a == b$
- Not Equals: $a\ !=\ b$
- Less than: $a < b$
- Less than or equal to: $a <= b$
- Greater than: $a > b$
- Greater than or equal to: $a >= b$

These conditions can be used in several ways, most commonly in "if statements" and loops.

An "if statement" is written by using the if keyword.

Loops

-A for loop is used for iterating over a sequence (that is either a list, a tuple, a dictionary, a set, or a string).

This is less like the for keyword in other programming languages, and works more like an iterator method as found in other object-orientated programming languages.

With the for loop we can execute a set of statements, once for each item in a list, tuple, set etc.

Break

-The **break** is a keyword in **python** which is used to bring the program control out of the loop. The **break statement breaks** the loops one by one, i.e., in the case of nested loops, it **breaks** the inner loop first and then proceeds to outer loops.

Continue

-The **continue statement in Python** returns the control to the beginning of the while loop. The **continue statement** rejects all the remaining statements in the current iteration of the loop and moves the control back to the top of the loop. The **continue statement** can be used in both while and for loops.

Important Note == All The Things Are Covered In Previous Lecture And has been Explained In that Lecture Notes That's Why i am Not Covering Whole Lecture Instead Of that I am providing some notes Which I found Online and are great for Basic things And Quick Revision..

Notes 1 =https://courses.edx.org/asset-v1:MITx+6.00.1x_6+2T2015+type@asset+block/6001x_python_revision_notes.pdf

Notes 2 =
https://www.interfaceware.com/manual/chameleon/scripts/quickreference.pdf

Notes 3 =
http://tdc-www.harvard.edu/Python.pdf

Video Tutorial
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FnZtFmxu6Mc